

A PAGE FOR WOMEN AND THEIR INTERESTS

LOCAL CHAT: HOME AND FASHION HINTS: RELIGIOUS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES: THINGS FEMININE

STATIONERY STYLES

Most inquiries regarding new ideas and styles in stationery and engraving this season of the year are made concerning wedding cards.

One of the first social duties devolving upon the bride is to send thanks for the gifts which are the tangible expression of her friends' good wishes. Fashions decrees that only white paper in note size may be used for this purpose, and if it is to be monogrammed the order must be placed well in advance of the wedding date. Long, narrow monograms are much favored this year, second in popularity being those in which the initials are so eccentrically formed and interlaced as to look like ancient hieroglyphics. On white paper the stamping is usually in gold, long monograms being placed in the upper left hand corner of the center, as preferred. If used on the envelope—which is less done than formerly—the monogram should be placed in the center of the flap.

For invitations, acceptances and regrets it is in better taste to use white alone, but for general correspondence tinted papers are much in vogue, the most fashionable colors at present being pastel-gray, sage and orchid, says Winnifred Paies in the Ladies Home Journal. The lighter shades of tan are also popular, and for those persons who like rose-colored writing

paper the newest and daintiest tint is "barbatus." Some of these papers have transverse stripes of pastel tints of hair-line vertical stripes of a darker tone than the paper. The monogram on these papers are in silver and a tint of shade of the predominant color of the sheet. Sizes remain about the same, the sheet being nearly square and folding once to fit an oblong envelope. The principal change from last season's styles is in the cut of the envelope flaps. On one odd and very popular envelope the flap is open at one end, with a long, wedge-shaped flap reaching nearly to the opposite end. A third fashionable style has a very short flap the width of the envelope with rounded corners.

There is a revival in progress of the ancient and graceful art of sealing letters with wax, and colors to match all the new papers are now obtainable. Harmonious effects are obtained either by the use of wax of the same color as the paper—though frequently of a lighter or darker tone—or by applying white on colored papers, and colors or bronze on white. If the paper is monogrammed one of the colors of the monogram may be repeated in the seal. Wax should not be used on a monogrammed envelope, however, as the effect would be crowded and decidedly inartistic.

'SLIM PRINCESS' PASSING; 'FATIMA' TO THE FORE NOW

Photographer Tells How He Makes Figures Lie, Prettily

BY T. B.

What has become of the slim princess? Has she passed from the annals of American womanhood forever, and is she to be succeeded by a race of Fatimas, waddling along under the weight of their own amplitude?

Carl E. Ackerman, regarded by photographers of this country as an expert on the poses of women, believes that the women of this country are threatened with just such a fate unless they model their mode of life considerably more on the safe and sane plan. He bases his statement upon the constant demand for reductions in photographs which tell the unpleasant truth to subjects accustomed to think of themselves as slender and graceful rather than round and roly poly.

"Look at the collection of pictures in any art gallery and you will be amazed at the prevalence of plump women," said Mr. Ackerman when asked if he was really serious about his prediction. "No one realizes this fact than the photographer himself. He is constantly being called upon to bear witness to the veracity of his camera."

"Oh, I'm sure my waist is smaller than that," the subject will insist when she sees the proofs. "And just look at my chin! Why, it's actually double. Can't you do something to make it a little more regular?"

Brings Reforming Ideas.

Being a wise man, well versed in the feminine vanities, the photographer explains that all the picture needs is a little "touching up." The subject departs with a doubtful smile and a firm determination to live on lemon juice and dry toast for the next six weeks. Unfortunately, on her way home she has to pass the little chocolate shop where they are selling her favorite nut creams at a ridiculously low price, and she decides to break over—just this once. Then the cook has chicken salad and caramel cake for luncheon, after which "somebody" telephones a dinner invitation, to be followed by the theater and supper. What chance has even the most iron-clad resolution in the face of such gigantic temptations? No chance at all. If eating interferes with your figure, forget the figure, is the popular shibboleth, but kindly remember syphilis does not feed on roast beef and French pastry.

"But how does the photographer achieve the desired effect?" I asked, reflecting upon the delicacy of such a task and the demands of vanity.

"Ah, that is one of the tricks of the trade," chuckled the pose expert. "Suppose the subject is thick through the waist, and twenty-five pounds have disappeared. Perhaps we continue along the hip to make another ten pound reduction. Is the forearm and wrist overdeveloped? A scrape of the knife tapering member. Telltale fullness beneath the chin is shaved away to give the face its perfect contour. Square shoulders are rounded, hair and lashes are added, brows are arched all manner of surgical operations are performed to make the pictured personality conform with the subject's ideal of herself."

The Camera Does Lie.

"You mean women who know they are bunched insist upon the photographer telling little white lies about them?" I questioned quite as it were not one of the guilty.

"Exactly. That is why I have recommended the establishment of a school of surgical photography. In its present state the elimination process often results in grotesque pictures, the proportion of which look like the result of some fevered dream. A two hundred pound pair of shoulders are combined with a hundred pound waist and

hips, a discrepancy no imagination can bridge. By teaching students of photographic art how to retouch and amputate we would be able to preserve the slim princess in picture, if not in fact.

"Pictures play a large part in the romance of the day," continued Mr. Ackerman reflectively. "A young girl distributes her photograph among her friends and their mental image of her is gleaned largely from the ever present likeness. The young man of her choice makes love to the pictured face, he packs her in his Gladstone and takes her with him in his travels and he whispers to her reflected image the secrets he fears to tell the original."

There Are Advantages.

"It must be an awful blow to look forward to a meeting with a raving beauty only to have her turn out to be a chunky person of ordinary charm," I suggested.

"Even this has its advantages," argued the expert. "You see the picture gives them something to live up to, something to remember in the face of a five-pound box of candy."

"A man I know has built up a world-wide reputation by reason of an obesity cure he sells with most satisfactory results. He has hundreds of bona fide testimonials of the 'before and after' taking' ilk. All he does is to prescribe a rigid course of exercise and to take away his patient's appetite. There is nothing injurious in the treatment, which consists of a medicine designed to take a keen edge off hunger. Half the evils human flesh is heir to come from overeating."

"The exercise he insists upon their taking is none of the polite bread and butter kind in such general practice. The American girl thinks that when she drives her own motor car, can't a few miles down the country road on her thoroughbred or dabbler one silken clad foot in the surf she is being athletic. What she needs is a mile or more swim, a cross-country walk, a good stiff gallop over fields, with plenty of fences to hurdle. Even the Working Girl.

"Even the shop girls show the result of soda fountain luncheons instead of the plain food they used to bring in a box or buy at a 'home' restaurant. After a few years of the noonday maple nut frappe, with a poor pale excuse of a cheese and pimento sandwich on the side, the girl from behind the counter begins to lose the firm contour of her face, while the lines of her figure melt away into the mounds of avoirdupois. Her skin loses its freshness and her body, clogged with fatty tissues, becomes lethargic and heavy."

"How about dancing as an exercise?" I hinted.

"Excellent! Couldn't be better, provided, of course, it is the new school of terpsichorean art, which goes all the way from a slow drag to an acrobatic spasm in one minute and a half."

All of which bodes long days of gymnastics, wild nights of regtime music and short rations for "Fatimas" with slim princess ambitions.

RUFFLE FINISH

One of the principal minor fashions of the season is the white ruffle finished with hemstitching or the narrowest lace edge, according to the New Haven Journal-Courier. These ruffles are used both at the neck and wrists, and almost without exception the new, long, close-fitting sleeve is finished in this way with a frill or ruffle falling quite down over the hand.

Tetter and ringworm are caused by imperfect digestion and should be cured by proper diet. Local applications of iodine will give temporary relief.

MRS. TERIE DESCH AND MISS RUTH STACKER WHO WILL COMPETE IN SWIMMING RACE



MISS RUTH STACKER, 15-year-old girl who accepts challenge of Mrs. Desch.

Challenger and Challenged Select Time and Place for Unique Match

Mrs. Terie Desch and Miss Ruth Stacker will swim the match race agreed upon on Sept. 21, in the waters off the Myrtle Boat Club building. This agreement was reached at a meeting of the challenger and the 15-year-old girl who accepted the challenge.

Much interest has been aroused in the match. Miss Stacker has any number of followers among local persons interested in aquatic sports, who are sure that she can defeat the widely heralded Oakland champion. Mrs. Desch's principal claim to fame



MRS. TERIE DESCH, Oakland swimmer whose challenge for a match has been accepted.

is her swim of the Golden Gate, and it is generally recognized that in a to be few here who do not think that long-distance contest she would probably be returned the winner. But at distance the Oakland champion.

WHAT SLEEVE FASHIONS SHOW

Development of Personality in Clothes

Perhaps nothing shows more plainly the broad-minded view of the present new fashions than do sleeves. For surely many well-dressed women must be impressed with the wide variety in the shapes and styles; and this all means one thing: the development of personality in clothes, writes Mrs. Halston in the Ladies Home Journal.

It is possible that the original-shaped kimono sleeves are not so much worn in every-day clothes as are certain arrangements that have sprung from this style. For example, in blouses and in dressy gowns the undersleeves, not necessarily the linings, are cut and fitted into the armholes, while the oversleeves are arranged in the form of drapery and are cut on kimono lines.

heavier silk and silk-wool gowns the sleeves are cut with long, drooping shoulder lines, which is nothing more nor less than a modified form of the kimono sleeves; and into these lengthened armholes, which come, I should say, from three to four inches below the normal armholes, are fitted the sleeves. Now some of these sleeves, according to the material, are put in quite full, like bishop's sleeves, and are of a thinner material than the gown; while, again, sleeves of heavier material may be fitted in quite plain.

In the newest gown one is apt to see three-quarter-length, bell-shaped sleeves, with the undersleeves closely fitted or possibly made in the form of small puffs. The long, plain, close-fitting sleeves are much in vogue for

SUN BURN IS HEALTHY

The sun-burned face is regarded as an indication of health, says The Lancet, and there are some persons who feel that the money spent upon a holiday has been well spent if they come back sun-burned.

This view is in general justifiable, since the sun-burnt face implies that the individual has been exposed to a fresh, healthy, and open environment—to surroundings, that is, to say, which have reacted upon him in a way which routine fails to do. It is true that nowadays the mere pigmentary effect of the sun upon the skin can be readily imitated by employing the chemical or ultra-violet rays of the electric light, and in particular the rays of the quartz mercury lamp; and so, if all the result required of a holiday was merely a sun-burnt face, this could be done, in the space of minutes instead of an expensive holiday at the seaside extended over weeks. It follows that mere sunburn is not, strictly speaking, an index of acquired health.

No amount of ultra-violet ray treatment, however, can produce the decided general improvement in health and tone which a change of air and scenery does. The truth is that the sun's rays are only one contributory factor to the restoration of health, and therefore the sun-burnt face is merely evidence that the opportunity of an outdoor life has been seized. But the outdoor life means constant fresh air and exercise, in the wake of which follow healthy functional activity, good nutrition, and a general equilibrium of the system, all of which means that the machine is going smoothly, and that the life processes are not hampered by excess or by shortage.

These conditions apart, it is probable that the bronzing produced by exposure to the sun is to some extent an indication of vigor and a satisfactory state of the blood, since the haemoglobin of the blood supplies the pigment to a sun-burnt skin and in this way serves to protect the tissues. If this protection is not afforded, blistering or sun-eczema may result.

In a word, sunburn is merely a protective effort of the body. The active light rays of the sun, again, undoubtedly give a healthy stimulus to the respiratory process, since under their influence it has been proved that the quantity of oxygen absorbed is great, while an increasing output of carbonic acid follows.

It is interesting to recall in this connection the experiment which showed the apparent anomaly that animals deprived of nourishment die sooner in the chemically active rays of the sun than when they are exposed to the inactive rays. The activity of the vital processes in these cases being augmented, the store of energy was soon used up. Exposure to sunlight, again, increases the number of blood cells, but the absence of light diminishes the number. A face burnt brown by the sun would seem, regarded in this way, to be a sensible object of a holiday, not, however, because the face is so bronzed, but because the circumstances which conspired to produce the brown complexion have other factors favorable to an all-round healthy state.—Examiner.

day gowns, those indispensable one-piece silk and serge gowns to be worn under separate coats. The sleeves in these gowns are quite often made of silk or satin, this material being used for the soft folded girdle and waist, and sometimes introduced into the skirt in inset plaited sections or tunic bands.

The influence of the eastern or oriental touch in clothes still remains with us. This is shown principally by the warm notes of rich, soft coloring; for example, in the use of old silk and muslins for waistcoats in gowns and coats, and very much in the quite eastern arrangement of the draped sashes made of soft eastern silks and finished with curious cut old tassels and ornaments. These sashes are worn with many kinds of clothes, from the separate skirt and shirtwaist to the evening gown, and they afford endless possibilities for variety in a girl's clothes—a variety that is most pleasing to the observer, and allows of change sufficient to satisfy a young girl's natural desire for many different accessories. This is indeed a pleasant note in the new fashions for the girl who is clever with the needle, and knows how effectively the appearance of a gown may be changed by the use of different sashes.

It is this same influence which accounts for many of the models of the evening wraps, which are made in soft figured satins and velvets, with many soft, harmonious colors combined in the making up of these garments, from the linings to the trimming at the wide-draped collars. Draped collars are quite a new thing on many of the tailored clothes. They are made of the softest satins and materials, cut in quite a few shapes and laid softly around the shoulders. There is nothing the least stiff or "arranged" about them, which is their charm. Of course they are only possible for the young, slender, slim-necked women, although there are still other ideas in fancy collars, with severe silks or frills of plaited lace or chiffon, that

the older and more generously proportioned women can wear.

PLANT SPRING-BLOOMING BULBS IN THE FALL

Everyone is fond of the beautiful spring-blooming bulbs, and all will desire to have at least a few of them to brighten the garden and front-yard as soon.

If the bulbs are to be planted in beds or borders in which bedding-plants have been grown during the past summer, there will, more than likely, have been manure added when the soil was prepared in the spring, and the resultant cultivation will leave the soil in good condition for bulbs.

In such cases, have the soil dug as soon as it is time to remove the bedding-plants, and allow it to lie open to the sun and air for several days without raking. When ready to set the bulbs, rake it roughly and dust the surface with fine bone-meal, and a dusting of air-slaked lime, to insure against acidity of the soil, and it will be ready for use.

If a new bed or border is to be made in which to set the bulbs, the soil can be made by using ordinary good garden-loam as a base, and adding an equal bulk of well-rotted horse-manure.

This should be pulverized when dry so that it will mix thoroughly with the soil. To this mixture add for each bushel from one quart to a quart and a pint of bone-meal, according to the richness of the soil-base, and again mix thoroughly.

If the soil-base be of sandy loam, or there is reason to suspect acidity of the soil, dust over the pile powdered lime enough to make it white. Lime is not a fertilizer—it merely has a chemical reaction on the soil, whereby it unlocks the plant-food therein, and makes it available for the immediate use of the roots of the bulbs. Soil may be rich in unavailable plant-food, and be of no use to anything planted in them.

Crystal White Soap

For the Laundry